spectability, and widow of Mr. Sutherland who was killed on the plains with Col. Babbitt, had been driven from her home by threats of violence, and had fied to Mr. Jarvie's for safety. She was in the house at the time of the attack, but succeeded in making her escape therefrom; some of the gang saw her when in the street and gave chase. In turning a corner she fell in the sleep snow, and feeling entirely exhausted did not attempt to rise; the man happily not seeing her passed on, and she sped in another direction, wandering through the streets all night, covered only with her night clothes, barefooted and bareheaded, and afraid to ask for shelter -the snow being at the time over two feet in depth and the mercury below zero. It is almost needless to say that Brigham was at the bottom of the affair, and that the Danites committed the deed by hie direct orders. He had previously said in the Tabernaele that Jarvis should never leave the Territory, or if he did he should not take one particle of

property with him. On the 12th of last month the house of a man was torn down because he had presumed to disobey orders and refused to turn away some Gentiles who were boarding with him. Attempts have been made to fire the dwellings of T. S. Williams, the Attorney, and Judge Stiles, the United States Judge, for the part they took in the Hockaday Tannery case. Both have been cut off from the Church, and denounced as apostates, for daring to do their duty and trying to enforce the laws of the country. It was the shrious wish of the Mormons to destroy the records of this case that induced them to burn the books and papers of the United States Circuit Court. The United States officials, Gen. Burr, the Surveyor-General, and Dr. Hart, the Indian Agent, are now in a very dangerous position. Open threats of burning or tearing down their offices and killing or maltreating them are daily made, and in one of the southern settlements at a Sunday meeting it was voted to raise a party to come and cut their throats. Unless the Government sends a military force here immediately, it will be impossible for any officers to remain through the Summer, and it is constantly said, in the streets and in the meetings, that all the Centiles must leave in the Spring. At Social Hall, a few evenings since, the speakers, Messrs. Wheelock and Clinton, declared that it was the intention and purpose of the Church to drive out the Gentiles in forty days.

The contract for carrying the overland mail has been bought by Brigham from Hiram Kimball, the original contractor, but will be run in Kimball's name. So the Government, although it appoints a Gentile Postmaster to protect the mail from depredations, intrusts it to Brigham's emissaries to carry a distance of 1,200 miles, on any one mile of which they can find a spot where, completely hid from mortal eye, they can destroy and suppress such letters as they please. The fact of their opening letters is too well known to dispute, and it is openly avowed. The Territorial Marshal, Mr. McKay, the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Cummings, and the District-Attorney, Hosea Stout, all members of the Danite Band, called not long since on the Surveyor-General and told him that they had a copy of a letter written by him to the Department of the Interior at Washing-200, and moreover that he could not send letters from Utah without their first seeing the contents.

An immense quantity of snow has fallen this Winter, promising abundant water the coming Summar: A mill was destroyed by an avalanche of snow in Big Cottonwood Cañon, and many roofs have been erushed by its weight. There has been a great deal of suffering among the hand-cart recruits, and they continue to die daily. Not one-half of those that left the States are now alive.

## OREGON.

THE WAR-POLITICS-SLAVERY.

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SOUTHERN OREGON, March 25, 1857. I see in THE TRIBUNE articles in regard to the Indian War in Oregon, which have been severely commented upon by some of our Oregon journals. Now. I do not contend that the war was either right or wrong. It was enough for us to know that the Indians were hostile, and the authorities took the proper steps to repel their attacks. Party spirit arose, and drove from the volunteer army all who had the audacity to vote for ex-Gov. Gsines for Delegate, all of whom had been appointed by Gov. Curry. From that time the war has been waged more to the injury of Uncle Sam's pockets than to more to the injury of Uncle Sam's pockets than to that of the savages. And, in my opinion, "there is "more truth than poetry" in the charges of Gen. Wool against the Oregonians. Supplies were purchased at extravagant prices, and every old horse and ox in the country was sold to the authorities at from four to five times its real value, instances of which have come within my own personal knowledge. So little faith had the people in Government ever paying such prices, that serin at one ernment ever paying such prices, that scrip at one time sold for 25 cents on the dollar. The volunteers having been withdrawn from the field, the property was offered for sale, payment to be made in cash, and many who had sold animals, and received scrip. even after the animals had been jaded and broken down by hard service, were willing to buy them back at the same price that they had received, by ex-changing their scrip for them, but could not; the Territory thus refusing to receive its own paper. What became of the moneys received in the sale of property, no one, but the "favored few" who control the affairs of Oregon, knows. They are under no bonds, and our Democratic Legislature, who elected them to the offices, refused last Winter to require them to give bonds, and if the money is ever accounted for it will be a matter of surprise. If Gen. Wool is to blame for his course in regard to the war, he can to blame for his course in regard to the war, he can easily justify himself, by referring to The Oregon Statesmen, which at first opposed the war. Besides, he learned from others in whose opinion as Oregonians he had confidence, that a Winter campaign against the Indians was impracticable. But since the Whigs and Know-Nothings were turned out of office The Statesman has been have in his demonstration of the Wood has been busy in his denunciations of Gen. Wool, and upholds to the last extremity the official leeches who are preying upon the pockets of "Uncle Sam."

As a country I like Oregon, and hope to see her prosper; but, while the present system continues there is scarcely a hore there is scarcely a hope. A more corrupt set of office-holders never existed in any country. Our Penitentiary and University funds have been squandered; we are yet without any public buildings there has been no provision made for a school fund We are "squatter sovereigns" here. The Legis lature can do almost anything. Oregon will no doubt apply for admission as a State next Winter. The vote for or against a Convention, and for Delegates to frame a Constitution, is taken in June, and will, no doubt, carry. Who our Senators will be it is hard to tell. It is enough to know that they will be of the "reval black Democratic" stock. The Slavery question will be agitated, as the "Slavery propogandists" are determined to plant the "pe-culiar curse" in Oregon if possible. Most of the Oregon papers have taken a stand against Slavery. The position of The Oregon Statesman on the ques-tion is very deabtful. It will go with the party. The Christian A cocate is trying to steer a middle course, to avoid giving offense to a small portion of its church, and to the Democracy. The editor pretends to be in favor neither of Freedom nor Slavery, and, as he is under the influence of The Statesman editor, and forms the connecting link between his Church and the "Salem Democracy," he will no doubt keep his "milk and water" position. The

makes himself con rieuers as the "friend of Bully Brecks" will be that half.

Our Winter is about to close. It has been a little over mx months since it commenced to rain; and up to this time we have had but few clear days, and the sun has become quite a curiosity. Oregon is cer-tainly a damp country for at least half the year. Now, Sir, just say what you please, and den't mind what The Statesman of The Advocate says about you; I believe in a men taking sides, and not remaining neutral in the great battle between right and wrong. There is something rotten in the ad-ministration of the Government of Oregon, which mars her prosperity, and hangs over her like some and as I expect to remais in Oregon, hope when we become a State, that the people will oust from office all who now hold office, and who take part in the dranken Jackson jubilees, and drink such toasts as "The Border Ruffian: right on the "Slavery question, and some in a bar-fight." Many here are tired of the present state of affairs, and some are going to California and others are talking of going back to America. Times are hard, money scarce, and we look for good times again when our Your friend, BUCK. War Debt is paid.

ITS AGRICULTURAL CAPACITIES AND PRODUCTS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Sir: I find the following in your paper of Jan. 24 as a part of the proceedings of the "United States

as a part of the proceedings of the "Chited States Agricultural Society:"

Dr. Newberry next delivered a tecture on the Agriculture of Oregon and California. He had entertained a prepossation in favor of Ciregon as an agricultural State, but his investations and researches during the past two years, in connection with Lieuts, Williamson and Abboth have forced a change in his opinions—a decision in favor of California; but, Dr. N. said, the valley of the Mississippi was superior to either. The soil of Sarramento valley is rich in soluble inorganic matters, but there is a great lack of water. The newsl vote of thanks and request for a copy for publication was offered."

In my common, the Doctor does great injustice to

In my opinion, the Doctor does great injustice to in saying that she is interior to California and the valley of the Mississippi in agricultural ad-

vantages.

The only advantage we claim over California is in not being, like her, liable to drouths, and having more water; but if variety of crops, case of cultiva-tion, productiveness, health, and salubrity of climate are to be estimated, I do not hesitate to affirm that Oregon and California possess superior agricultural advantages to any other portion of the Union. With the exception of cotton, sugar and Indian corn, Oregon can produce one-third more of everything grown in the United States, with the same amount of cultivation; and with the same culture required in the Middle and Eastern States, we can produce as much

Oregon is unsurpassed by any part of the world in the excellence, productiveness and variety of her fruits; and all kinds of domestic animals attain here their highest perfection, being remarkably healthy

If Dr. Newberry bases his opinions upon personal observations, they must have been very superficial. If on the representations of others, he has been very much misled.

I was raised on a farm in New-York, lived eighteen years in the heart of Illinois, and six years in other portions of the valley of the Mississippi, and have been a practical farmer here in Oregon for the ast four years. I am located on an average quality of soil for Oregon, and by way of showing what can be done here in the growing of wheat and oats, I

will give you a fair example of each.

In the month of February, 1856, I sowed fifteen bushels of oats on six acres of wheat stubble. after once plowing (two crops of wheat having been without manuring). The July following I barvested 68 bushels to the acre, leaving enough on the ground for seeding. When the Fall rains set in, it came up very beautifully without plowing or harrowing, kept green through the Winter, and now promises a yield of 50 or 60 bushels to the acre.

Seven acres of Winter wheat were sown the first day of February, 1856, on new prairie ground that had been broken up the June previous, simply harrowing once in a place each way. In August following, over 45 bashels to the acre was harvested of clean and most beautiful white wheat.

It has occurred twice in the last fourteen years, that our Fall-sown wheat has been Winter-killed in the Willsmette Valley. This occurred in the Winter of 1855-6. The most of the ground was resown in February, and enough more than an average crop harvested, owing to the unusually late rains, to crop narvested, owing to the unusually sate rails, to more than pay for re-secting. It is a remarkable feature of our climate, that Winter wheat can be sown from May until March following, with a very great certainty of harvesting a good crop the July or August following. It is also a matter of very great importance to the farmer that the rains continue long enough in the season to mature his crops; and then he has a great certainty of from two to three

months of uninterrupted fair weather.

If Doctor Newberry will give the public his reasons for not ranking Oregon with the first class of agri-cultural States, I will try to correct his misappre-hensions by reference to facts and figures that will not be questioned.

Lafayette, (O. T.), March 28, 1887.

A. G. H.

SLAVERY IN OREGON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 20, 1857. I learn from late numbers of THE TRIBUNE that ou expect a triumph for the Pro-Slavery party in Oregon. That party has claimed this for the last year; and the claim was made with so much confi-dence that the Republicans deemed an organization and energetic opposition necessary to defeat it. They took measures to establish a press, and wrote to this city for an editor. They offered a complete printing establishment and a liberal salary to any one who would undertake the publication. Suddenly the zeal and confidence of the Pro-Slavery men abated. The Democracy refused to make the issue, and even among the Chivalry scarcely a man could be found who professed to desire the introduction of Slavery into Oregon. Under such circumstances, a Republican paper was deemed unnecessary. have nothing to do-no reliable enemy to contend with-and of course could not be well sustained. It would be accused of an unnecessary agitation of an exciting subject. Consequently, the project was bandoned. I learned recently, from men who ought to be well posted on the subject, that they expect most confidently to carry the new State for Freedom. have my misgivings. My observation of the contests with Slavery and of the tactics of her champions does not authorize me to place the least confi believe their whole object is to throw the Repub-licans off their guard and prevent any determined effort in behalf of Freedom. If the result does not prove this, I shall be most nappny unsappointed.
If the Propagandists have any other motive for their
seeming indifference, it must be the result of their this, I shall be most happily disappointed people is so decidedly against them that any effort on their part would be useless. I hope it is so; but their cause must be hopeless indeed when that party suffer a verdict to go against them by

To give the evidence to justify my suspicion would be to repeat the history of our political strug-gles in California ever since the State has had an existence, and of those in other States for a still longer period. It might be profitable to cite a few cases in point; but, as the hour for closing the mail is at hand. I must omit them.

THE BAPTISM OF A WHOLE CREW.-We noticed on Saturday that this service, unprecedented, was to be performed at the Seamen's Bethel, under the charge of the Rev. Phineas Stowe, in Boston, on Sunday. They belonged to the brig Pacific, Capt. Hardy, and were five in number—three seamen, steward and boy; the captain and mate were already members of the church. One of them was American, one Norwegian, one Englishman and two Nova Scotians. The Baltic was crowded and the theorems and the service and the ser was crowded, and after the services and remarks from the Rev. Mr. Stowe, the captain and mate addressed the people. The captain during the voyage had regularly preached a sermon on Sunday; and he ad-verted to his rule of daily inviting his men into the cabin to attend prayers, and meet more an equal fact. cabin to attend prayers, and meet upon an equal foot-ing before their Maker. He had been fold that such a course would be destructive to discipline, but he had found that practice, and the religious impressions re-sulting therefrom, the most effectual and satisfactory of all means to incite a crew to the discharge of their date. Low on shiphond was as effective to a the duty. Love on shipboard was as effective as on th some. Can Oregon obtain admittance as a Slave State? Our population is very little more than 45,000, which is sufficient to send "half a member to Cengress." And it is probable that the man who

KANSAS.

rem Our Special Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, R. T., May 6, 1807. THE COURTS .- The Second District Court of the United States, for Kansas, is beginning to get its clumsy wheels in motion. A Grand Jury has been impanneled - a Law-and-Order combination of tresson and misdemeanor hunters. Under the mode of choosing jurors incident to bogus regulations, both Grand and Traverse juries are most orthedoxically "National Democratic." If the time of the Pro-Slavery residents in the Territory was of any value this would be rather a severe tax on them, as they are so few in numbers that they have to "stand guard" all the time. For this reason one of the jurors asked to be ex-cused as he "could not leave home" and "had always served heretofore;" and other two worthies were muleted by the Honorable Court for non-attendance. The sixteen Grand Jurors comprised about as large tained in that number of individuals, and their for man William Kay Kendall, was of the bogus Legislature, and he and his compeers have settled the Knw Half-Breed lands and made a town there. Poor Gov. Reeder lost his office merely for having

contemplated such a thing; at least, that was the excuse given by Franklin Pierce.

There was nothing remarkable in Judge Cato's charge to the Jury. It was commonplace, with just enough of the leaven of Pro-Slavery diligence to spice it. It had a due proportion of legal quackery, a little assumed dignity for the sake of appearance, and was, on the whole, a third or fourth rate legal exeges is. He told them that "the peace and good order of the community depended on them.

Thank heaven he was mistaken. He said that " no " matter how great the outbreak in the community, " they must act." This has always been a neces "they must act." This has always been a becasery argument of despotism. Some Benhamites deem it impossible to "find a bill of indictment "against a whole people," but Judge Cato, of the Second District. &c., thinks differently. He told them that "offenders could not be brought to justice 'unless they acted;" a fact which we have realized here to our sorrow. He went into classification of crime, and had three heads to this part of his dis-course: "Treason, Felony and Misdemeanor." He endeavored to explain what "Treason" was, but did not succeed in throwing any light on this rather dark subject. He was in an unusually moral vein, and urged upon their dignified consideration the crimes which are the antecedents of other crimes— Intemperance, Gambling, &c. This was amusing to these who are acquainted with his peculiarities.

By the reading of the docket it appears that it is already encumbered with one hundred and thirtyne criminal cases; by far the larger portion of these in fact nearly all of them, growing out of political offenses. These, together with the number of in-dictments that will likely be found against others by the Grand Jury, will afford considerable business t those who are zealous to "enforce the laws." Prosecuting Attorney, who looks more like a layer's clerk than an afterney, announced that he was not prepared for trial. I had thought that he would not attempt it at this time at all, but it seems that there is a determination to go on with matters. All the public prosecutors now, even in the Federal Courts, are the creatures of bogus legislation.

THE CENSUS IN SHAWNEE COUNTY .- As I stated in a previous letter, the census has not been taken in Shawnee County (as in many other counties). Information baying been brought of this very important fact to Mr. Secretary Stauton, that worthy officer has determined that it shall be taken in that county yet. The time even for correcting the lists expired more than a week ago, but I learn that Mr. Stanton has stated that he will see that the census of Shawnee County, when taken, shall be approved. A few days ago Mr. Secretary Stanton compressed all the irony of which he was capable into a letter to some gentlemen from Lawrence, who wished him to interfere so as to prevent some of the census frauds. Then he had "no right to interfere with the Probate Judges;" now he has ascertained a new theory as to his duly. Then it was not even his "province to suggest; "now he can not only suggest, but act in gross violation of the bogus law he has pretended to reverence, and guarantees action of the Probate Court inconsistent with their duties, and which they have not spontaneously performed Then, however, interference was de when it was. sired, so as to give a fair chance to the people of Kansas. Now it is to further Pro-Slavery interests. Versatile Acting Governor!

LECOMPTON IN COURT WEEK .- The Lecomp. tenites are not addicted to a "fanalical" morality. They are true indices of the orthodox doctrine of natural depravity. Go which way you will through the thoroughfares of this embryo Sodom, and you can see drunken men swaggering about, hear profanity, and see an occasional fight. Without th mate means of giving vent to the natural instincts. we would have great explosions oftener. Yesterday the Probate Judge of this precious county of Donglas came near getting into a fight with a drunker rowdy. The Judge was for getting a revolver to shoot him, but some more conservative friends disarmed him. He then grasped a mattock, with deadby thoughts intent, but was again disarmed. With guashing and feaming teeth he then lifted a large stone and sent it hurling at his adversary, but as he exhibited considerably more zeal than precision, he luckily missed him, as he would likely have smashed

LAND OFFICE.—The land office at this place is open for preemption or payment by squatters, of all the public lands from range thirteen west to the Mistouri River, and from the Nebraska line to town-

ship twenty-three.
PREPARATIONS.—An informal meeting has been held in Lawrence, and preparations are being made for the meeting of the State Legislature in June. As all the labors of the Codifying Committee have been destroyed, steps have been taken to have a complete State organization and code of laws per-fected, so as to facilitate the labor of the Legislature and secure action promptly in case of any in-

MISSOURI-KANSAS JURISPRUDENCE.-Although the Second District Court of the United States is fully in the hands of the Border Ruffians, and is now in session, and has planned out no small amount of work in the "freedom crushing" line, still it must not be supposed that the ruffians feel it at all adequate to their legal necessities. The latest outrage I have to record is the violent and lawless arrest of a young Free-State man named Martin Kinslar, and his being carried to Missouri and lodged in a jail in Independence. The party that captured him got possession of his person by stratagem, having gone to his house in the neighborhood of Osawatamie, to his house in the neighborhood of Osawatanne, for the purpose. They carried him to Lecompton some two weeks ago, it appears, but finding it would be impossible to get any evidence against him they carried him out of the Territory to Independdependence, Mo., where he is now lodged in jail No process has ever been served on him, as I have been informed. I have been told that he is a very been informed. I have been told that he is a very fine young man, but is extremely obnoxious to the Border Ruffians. It is reported that the Ruffians threaten to have him sent to the Missouri Peniten tiary for life. He is now heavily ironed with a log chain. No requisition, or even the pretense of legal steps have been taken in his case. It is impossible to liberate him and reach the Border-Ruffian second drels who carried him off without another. drels who carried him off without another war.
The authorities in the Territory connived at it. It is hard that such high-handed villany should go unpunished, and that the victim should languish so helplessly.

A HINT YOR THE SEASONS.—The simplest and best way of preserving weedens through the Summer from the destruction of the moths, is to wrap them well up, after brushing them and beating them, preceden or lines cloths. The moth can pass neither. Two covers, well wrapped around and secured from the air, will be effectual. An old sheet will answer, and save all expense of camphor, &c.

The stable training and secured from the air, will be effectual. An old sheet will answer, and save all expense of camphor, &c.

The stock train that came down the Central Road last Friday numbered 91 cars. Those on Saturday

night, 90.
Since The Salem (Mass.) Gazette bogan its existence in that town, 49 other newspapers have been
started there; 46 have broken down. Everybody
thinks he knows how to publish a newspaper. Some

buy experience dearly.

A Good Plan.—In Andover, Mass., last year, \$5 premium were offered to the boy who would destroy the largest number of caterpillars' nests. The consequence was, 20,000 nests were destroyed. The year, \$10 are effected in similar premiums.

NORTHERN IOWA.

PUBLIC LAND SALE-HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Osagr, Mitchell Co., Iowa, May 8, 1857. If people coming West could make connections on railroads and steamboats with as much regularity as they can East, half the time and expense now required would be avoiced. At Dubuque I was obliged to wait a day and a half for a boat up, though steam was on and bells were ringing, and all seemed ready to stast when the train came in. But, as soon as the passengers were secured by tickets, all was quieted down, to be repeated when the next train arrived, and so on until the boat was full enough to pay well. As a general thing the mail-boat leaves more regularly than the others. Persons going to Dubuque, on the arrithe others. Persons going to Dubuque, on the arrival of the evening train cannot receive their baggage until the following day, as the ferry-boat does not wait for luggage, nor return to Danleith after 7½ p. m., and persons in Dubuque intending to go up the river by the evening boat, can as well remember this, if they do not wish to remain another day. This is a nuisance and an imposition to detain travelers. Those wishing to go to the northern range of counties of Iowa, may better take the boat to McGregor's or to Lansing, from which noints stages to we dward every Lansing, from which points stages go westward every

I came to the land-sale, not to buy land, but to see the people; thinking it as good a chance as I should have, and I am not at all disappointed. As this is probably the last chance to purchase land, in this part of lows, the rush is immense. There are about 1,000 people in this town (i. e. actual residents); but now there are at least 2,000 strangers. Of these, perhaps, 500 are settlers from adjoining counties, 200 lookers on, and the rest speculators. Of course, the residents of this county are with the actual settlers. As Eastern people may like to know how the sale goes on, let me describe it: At the beginning of the sale, the Register urged all

At the beginning of the sale, the Register urged all to harmony if they wished to accomplish their object, and advised that the settler's rights should be respected. All agreed in this, but all were not agreed as to what those rights were, as I will show. Where a man was an actual settler, he has been allowed his land if he has "proved up," for no one could prevent this. But the settlers who already have 160 acres of land, claim as their right for their hardships and sacrifices, to have "an extra quarter section" at Government price. The speculators generally thought this fair, but demanded that the settlers should tell how many they numbered, and when their land was taken; then the rest should have a chance. The settlers would not do this, but "stood on their honor," and then the rest should have a chance. The settlers would not do this, but "stood on their honor," and said they would leave as soon as they had their "extra quarter section." So the speculators determined to hid up the land. But the settlers were united, and their bidder would bid as high as any one. Unless payment is made the same day, the land is put up on the following day, and so on until the fourteen days are up, and then the land comes in again for pre-emption. If a man bids on land and fails to take it, he cannot bid again during the sale. The settlers, to evade this, have a new man to bid for them every day; and, if a speculator bids over their \$1.25 per acre, they cannot bid again during the sale. The settlers, to evade this, have a new man to bid for them every day; and, if a speculator bids over their \$1.25 per acre, they bid above him, and thus go on as high as \$140 per acre. In this way the speculator is kept out, and, for the same reason, the settler is deprived of his "extra quarter section. Only one speculator has had land cheap, and that, through carelessness of the settler's bidder, went for \$2.05 per acre. The settlers say they prefer to go without their land, and thus leave it for preemption, than to have a speculator hold it and keep it unimproved. The speculator hold it and keep it unimproved. The speculator tells them they are wrong in this, for if they want railroads built and public works carried on, that they, the speculators, will pay as much toward these as the settler. But the settler says: We want neighbors, we want people to sell our provisions to, to help break out our roads in Winter, and we'll build our own roads, for the Government gives us the land, and you may be sure we will give up having our "extra quarter" which we would like, to speculate with in a small way, and you may go home without your land. But then another class are interested to have the sale go by default—i. e., the land-warrant men, for preemptors can then enter land with warrants, while now no one on. Then the land-warrant men can "enter land on time" for preemptors with their land warrants at can then enter land with warrants, while now no one con. Then the land-warrant men can "enter land on time" for preemptors with their land warrants at forty per cent per annum. But the "gold mea" don't like this much, for then they would stand a second chance for making the most; therefore they are about resolving to unite and get up a bank and loan their gold for ten per cent less than the land-warrant men offer—at any rate, to loan for less. But the gold men have an advantage not known to all. Licele Saga will offer—at any rate, to lean for less. But the gold men have an advantage not known to all. Uncle Sass will always take gold sooner than land warrants, and the preemptors know this and prefer the gold, as it costs 1812 no less, though the land warrants cost only 95 cents an acre here to-day. The settler must pay the full price (§1 25) if there is unity of action between the land-warrant brokers; therefore, gold has an advantage, as that will always purchase land warrants from the outsiders. A man unacquainted with the settlers will stand no chance to do as much, if auything, with them as moneyed men resident here.

Yesterday (May 8), both parties seeing themselves

Yesterday (May 8), both parties seeing themselves likely to go home without any land, they endeavored to arrange it in this manner: The settlers agreed to go been after they should receive their "extra quar-ter section." But one or two men would persist in bidding against the settlers. On being told to quit bidding, they refused, and force being threatened to step them, they bid with their revolvers in hand. step them, they bid with their revolvers in nanc. Finally the speculators after the adjournment of the sale, at 10] a.m.), resolved to find out some way to pacify them. A committee was made up of one man from each State, who got up resolutions to let the settlers have their "extra quarter left should pass by default; then that a registry should be opened to all save the settlers; that after the final currencest, all whose names were on register should into a lettery—the names being in one hat and numbers in another. The name that was drawn go into a lettery—the names being in one hat and the numbers in another. The name that was drawn first should draw in order of number, according to the number drawn for him. So the first name drawn, should be allowed to select his 329 acres of first should draw in order of number, according to mumber drawn for him. So the first name drawn, should be allowed to select his 329 acros of land, as that was the amount pitched on for each to have. This was agreed to by settlers and speculators, save four or five of the latter, who swore they would bid at any rate. But all agreed to take care of such men. In a few minutes, the sale commences again, and I predict a failure of the plan, and that all the land will

to by default for preemption.

12 o'clock—The few men who were inclined to bid 12 o'clock—The few men who were inclined to bild were afraid of the power of the majority, and after troubling a few minutes this forenoon, concluded to keep still. I am glad it is so, for blood would probably have been shed with any other arrangement. My prediction has thus far to-day failed to come to pass. One or two nidow comes have come in for their quarter section, and of course were allowed all they wanted. Let every woman who has strong boys, remember that she can preempt as well as a man, if she complies with the law. As matters now stand, the number system will succeed, and speculators will get at least 320 acres for \$1.25 an acres. Private entries can be made for 529 acres.

r 5:0 acres. For my part, I am wholly for the settler, and I am For my part, I am wholly for the settler, and I am convinced that every one must be who has ridden over these vast and beautiful prairies—wholly uncultivated for niles, because held by speculators, who keep the land for a rise. I cannot but believe that it would be better for the whole country if there would never be another acre of land sold at auction, but to let any man who would go and live on the land and cultivate it for one or two years, have 160 acres at \$1.25 per acre, and give none to any one else at any price. The emigration to Minnesota is enormous, and provisions must continue high beyond precedent, from the amount required to supply home consumption. Here no fruit can be had for any price. Melasses is \$1.40 a gallon; eggs, 25c. a dozen; butter 35c. a lb; \$1 00 anilon; eggs, 25c. a dozen; butter 35c. a lb; wheat, \$1 05; oats, \$1; corn, \$1 25; potatoes, 75c. a bashel; hay, \$1 a tun; wood, \$3 50 a cord; horses from \$100 to \$500; Oxen from \$20 to \$100; cows, 40 to 50; pork, \$9 to \$12 per cwt. So in proportion. The fact is that the Korth-west will not far The fact is that the property of the several years more than supply its home consumption. It now purchases from Chicago and the Southern cities. The truth is, that the farmers who come here do not cultivate their land as industriously as they did East. They buy all the land they can, and rely on the East. They buy at the hard to make them rich. disposal of that at an advance to make them rich. But the settling day must come; and then the one who cultivates his land will be the richest man in the

who cultivates his land with be the received that in the cold. It is harder work, but it is sure. I must recommend the Eastern man to buy second-hand lands in preference to taking Government land, as he can thus get first-rate improved land for \$6 to \$15 an acre, and commence immediately to live as much easier on his land as it is cheaper than the first quality

casier on his land as it is cheaper than the area quality of Eastern land.

Let him get as near a market as he can, convenient ess by railroad, with enough timber, water, and for his own purposes, and he will be satisfied is lot. One cannot always expect the refusments of old Eastern towns, but nowhere will be fit was mer hearts or truer friends. LE DOCTECE H.

A Cincinnati firm has shipped on speculation to the Western Territories, since the 2d of March, one hun-dred and fifty ready-made houses. These buildings are of the cottage style, and though transported in pieces, can be put up ready for occupancy in forty minutes.

The Ogdensburgh Sentinel records the death of one The Ugacaleurga Scattived records the death of one of the oldest inhabitants and earliest settlers, Captain Kelsey T. Thurber. He died, in the 8th year of his age, on his farm at the Black Lake, where fifty years since he with an early brother (who still survives him) made the first inread, from the border of that ishe, on the dease forest. LITERARY MEN IN AND OUT OF THE BRITISH PARIJAMENT.

The number of authors turned out of the British

Parliament, at the recent general election, is very small. Mr. Cobden was first known, outside Manbester, by his pamphlets, one entitled "England, Ireland and America," and another called "Russia." Mr. Bright, who has a heavy pecuniary interest in The Manchester Examiner, an able and earnest advocate of liberal opisions, was supposed to have written numerous political articles for it, during his Parlismentary connection with the great city of spinningennies. Mr. Fox, now the rejected of Oldham, entered Parliament, in 1847, with the reputation of being one of the most elequent men in England. He was then 61 years old, and had won his reputation as a preacher and lecturer at the Unitarian chapel in Finsbury, London. He had also published a volume of Lectures for the Working Classes," and a book of a philosophical cast, on "Religious Ideas." For several years he edited The Monthly Repository, a very able literary and political review. He wrote largely for The Prospective Review, and when Jeremy Bentham founded. The Westminster Review, some 34 years ago, Mr. Fox wrote the first article in the first number. During the existence of the famous Anti-Corp-Law League, Mr. Fox was a frequent, popular and eloquent speaker at all its great meetings. He assisted it also by his " Letters of a Norwich Weaver boy" (his father had been a cotton-weaver at Norwich), which appeared in the newspapers, and were finally collected into a book. He has been the principal writer, for several years, in The Weekly Dispatch, which was the organ and champion of the laporing classes until the cheap weekly newspapers Lloyd's News of the World and Weekly Times ) cut t out. At present, Mr. Fox writes the principal leader," and the remarkably democratic letters appearing weekly over the signatures "Publicola" a Caustic." The original "Publicola" was a Mr. Wiliams, decidedly the most violent liberal writer on the London press, during twenty years of his connection with it. Mr. Fox did not achieve such a Parliament ery success as was anticipated. He was too much of a cturer, and toned down his own striking and brilliant rhetoric into comething too didactic. There was sound sense and force in what he said, and he was always heard with attention, though his talents actually exercise no influence in the House. He was the decided advocate of separation of Church and State, contending that every religious sect should support its own ministers, and none others. His principal speeches in Par-Fament were on the question of national education. He was an outspoken man who had no hesitation in declaring that, in his opinion, Palmerston was a Tory in guise of a Whig, and that Lord John Russell was humbug. He was always pointed out to strangers in the gallery as one of the curiosities of the House of Commons. Very short in stature, stout even to rotundity, with a finely-formed head, the heir parted in the middle, and falling down in ringlets on the shoulders, he was too remarkable in appearance ever to be mistaken for anybody else.

Another rejected author is Mr. Edward Miall, lately member for the borough of Rochdale-a place, by the way, which once belonged to Lord Byron. This gentleman was an Independent minister for many years, and went to London sixteen years ago to establish The Nonconformist, a weekly newspaper, in support of the Voluntary principle, and directed, of course, against any endowment of any Church by the State. This ournal, still carried on by Mr. Miall, has been very necessful. Many articles which originally appeared n it have been collected, revised and republished in book form, under the titles of "The Nonconformist Sketch-Book," "Ethics of Nonconformists," &c. Mr. Miall first entered Parliament in 1852, having been an unsuccessful candidate at Southwark in 1845, and at Halifax in 1847. He avowed the most liberal opinions, and has been consistent in his advocacy of them. But he was a failure, very decidedly, as a Parliamentary speaker. His oratory was not that of a man of the world, but of a preacher; and though the matter was good, the unfortunate manner was the cause of more laughter than admiration. The Church-and-State party (of whom the late Sir Robert Inglis was leader in the Commons), knowing by experience how forcibly Mr. Miall wrote against them, rather anxiously awaited his exhibition as a Parliamentary speaker, and were greatly pleased at finding that he did not succeed. Subsequently he changed his manner, but without effect, for nothing could remove the unfavorable impression of his unfortunate opening attempts. Latterly he had seldom spoken, though he never failed to vote.

Mr. Layard has been defeated in the borough of Aylesbury, which he had represented since July, 1852. As author of "Nineveh and its Remains," "Monuown archaeological pursuits in the East, he has made a cosmopolitan reputation. In Parliament he was admired as an eloquent man, carnest and honest. He so strengly denounced the Ministerial mismanagement of the war in the Crimea, speaking from personal knowledge acquired on the spot, that he deeply impressed and interested the public, while he greatly annoyed the culpable and incapable officials. Palmerston, on becoming Premier, offered a post to Mr. Layard, but that gentleman went in for "the right man in the right place;" and as his place should be in connection with the foreign affairs of the country, with which he was well acquainted, while it was proposed to put him into a post connected with the internal administration, he declined, and eventually spoke and voted against the general policy of the Palmerston Cabinet. He strongly opposed the Chinese war. However, as he is only 40 years old, and has established a deservedly high repulation, the probability is that Mr. Layard will soon be

in Parliament again. Mr. Cardwell, co-editor of the autobiographical works left by the late Sir Robert Peel, and one of the best informed men in the Commons, has been rejected by the City of Oxford, which elected him, without oposition, in January, 1853. He had been Secretary the Treasury under Peel, in 1845-6, and was Lord Aberdeen's President of the Board of Trade in 18.2-5. He is a man of too much " note and mark" to be long

Mr. John Ball, author of some political pamphlets, and some essays on natural history and mathematics, has been dismissed by the electors of Carlow. He was Palmerston's Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial department, which office he will probably lose, as its occupant must be a member of Parliament. He has considerable ability, and is under 40.

Sir Richard Vyvyau, who originally made great hit in 1829, by some brilliant anti-Cathelic speeches on the Cathelic Relief bill, and was exsected to have been invited to join any Conservative Ministry, has been dismissed by the electors of Helstone, in Cornwall. He is author of a pamphlet "On Solitary Confinement." The two Phillimores, brothers, have both been unscated. One of these, a learned D. C. L., entered the House in 1852, for the small berough of Leominster, and, though rather pedantic, conceited and self-opinionated, was 'a rising young man." He is within a couple of years of 50, but that makes him a juvenile legislator. His "History of the Law of Evidence," and his "Intro-"duction to the Study and History of Roman Law," are good and substantia! books. He has pamphleted also, on Law Reform, with some success. His brother who married Miss Denison, sister of the new Speaker also a D. C. L. of Oxford, and, beside divers pam phlets on politics, international law, and the law of divorce, has creditably written "Memoirs and Corre-'spendence of George Lord Lyttelton." He sat for Tavistock since February, 1853, and had thrice contested that berough since 1847. He, also has been returned to private life.

Mr. W. N. Massey, Palmerston's Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, has been guillotined at Newport. He entered Parliament as its member in 1852, and was a promising man. He will probably lose s office, and its £1,500 a year salary. His books are, Common Sense versus Common Law," and a more

recent and very able "History of England during the Reign of George III."

Apsley Pellatt, glass-manufacturer is Southwalk (which berengh he sat for since 1852), is in the black est of the rejected. In politics, he belonged to the ca treme liberal side. His literary work smells of the shop, being "Curiosities of Glass-making, and Ancies Glass." His dislike to the China war cost him his

A like fate befell Sir William Clay, another metro politan member, whom the Tower Hamlets have now rejected (after twenty-five years' service), just as they rejected George Thompson, after a few years tral Sir William was one of the Melbourne Ministry from 1830 to 1841, and, beside some pamphlets on the egrency question, wrote a readable book on Joint Stock

As equivalents for these authors, about as many more have been returned to keep up the literary bal ance in the Commons. Bradford has elected stout General Thompson, author of "The Catechism of the Corn Laws," and one of the ablest, most plain-forward. honest and fearless men of the time. He represented Hull and Bradford formerly, but was defeated at the election of 1852 by only six votes. Undoubtedly be was the very earliest champion of Free Trade. He is now seventy-four years old. Bodmin has elected James Wyld, map-maker to the Queen (every one who has been in London knows his "Great Globe" Exhibition, in Leicester square), and author of several geographical works. Sir A. H. Elton, the poet, has been elected for Bath, near which is Clevedon Court, his estate. Mr. Alexander William Kinglake, author of "Eothen," one of the freshest and most interesting books of travels published within the last thirty years, has been elected for Bridgewater, for which borough he was an unsuccessful candidate in 1852. This is his first appearance in Parliament. He is fifty-five years old, and is a Chancery barrister of large practice. "Eothen," it is worth mentioning, was declined, when first written, by every publisher in London to whom it was offered. After lying by for some years, it seeidentally fell into the hands of Mr. Ollivier, a secondclass publisher, who determined to risk it. Few velumes have had more success, as many thousands were sold in England. It was translated into nearly every European language, and it sold very largely in the United States, where it was reprinted. It is Kinglake's one book. He has written nothing eke, except one article in The Quarterly Review, on the political uses and prospects of the Mediterranean, entitled "The French Lake." His cousin, Mr. Sergeant Kinglake, Recorder of Exeter, has also elected, and is now M. P. for Rochester. He has written for the Reviews, but has generally been credited with the authorship of Eethen," the work of his less known relative. Sir Harry Verney, who has written a good deal or torical, biographical and antiquarian topics, has been returned for Buckingham. W. Torrens McCullagh, an Irish adventurer, who formerly held office in Dublin Castle, has become member for Yarmouth, where he was dead beaten (in company with Sir Charles Napier) in 1852. He has written "The Industrial Higtory of Free Nations," and a life of Sheil, the Irish rhetorician. Mr. Beriah Botfield, who resumes his seat for Ludlow, has one of the best private libraries in England, and has edited several of the elder English classics. Mr. R. A. S'aney, author of several works on Natural History, reenters Parliament for the borough of Shrewsbury.

It would be easy to extend this notice by including the writing men already in Parliament, who remain in the House. There is Palmerston himself, one of the authors (with the late Sir R. Peel and others) of "The New Whig Guide," which carried dismay, by its wit and trenchant personality, into the ranks of the Whig party in 1819. There is Lord John Russell, who has attempted fiction, poetry, the drama, history and biography with more pertinacity than success. There is Gladstone, author of sundry Church-and-State octaves. There is Sir G. C. Lewis, historian and exeditor of The Edinburgh Review. There is James Wilson of the Treasury, editor of The Economist. There is Disraeli, novelist, biographer and poet. And among the mass may be noticed Isaac Butt, exeditor of The Dublin University Magazine; Sir Joseph Paxton, author of the Crystal Palace, a remance in glass and iron; Baxter (Joe Hume's successor at Montrose), author, among other things, of "America and the Americans; George Bowyer, who has written several valuable works on International Law; Laing, the Northern traveler: Robert Lowe, of The Times: Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the most noted, perhaps, of all the British literati; Lord John Manners, the "Young England" verse-maker; Monekton Milnes, poet and biographer of John Keats: Roebuck, the historian of the Whig Ministry of 1830; Lord Stanley, who has written elaborately on the West India Colonies; William Sterling, historian of the Arts in Spain, and also author of "The Cloister Life of Charles V."; beside a numerous array of minor versifiers, reviewers, historians, novelists and pamphleteers. On the whole, Letters will be as largely represented in the new House of Commons as they were in any that pre-

In the House of Lords there are several men of letters. Nearly every one of the Bishops has published something (sermons, charges, if they did not also edit classical works), and foremost among them may be named Whately, Archbishop of Dublin; Thirwall of St. Davids; Phillpotts of Exeter, and Hampden of Hereford. Among the law Lords who are suthors are Brougham, Campbell, Lyndhurst, and St. Leonards. There are also Lords Aberdeen, an author of over forty years' standing: Albemarle, biographer; Argyle, pamphlets and lectures; Braybrooke, editor of Pepys's Diary; Broughton (better known as Cam Hobbeuse, the friend of Byron); Buckingham, editor of the Grenville Papers; Burlington, once a senior wrangler at Cambridge; Byron (cousin to the poet), author of Travels; Carlisle (Morpeth), author Travels in the East; Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary; Cleveland, pamphleteer; Derby, speeches; Dungannon, history; Glenely, politics and poetry; Grey, political economy; Harrington, history; Lansdowne, poetry and politics; Malmesbury, biography; Marlborough, antiquities; Monteagle, politics; Mounteashel, polemies; Norfolk, biography; Normanby, novels; Overstone, the currency question; Rosse, astronomy and science; Shaftesbury, polemics; Stanhope (Mahon), history: Strangford, poetry: Stratford de Redeliffe, politics: Westmoreland, music; Winchelsea, politics, politics; and Wrottesley, science.

It may be safely alleged that the Lords, as a body, are better educated and more deeply imbued with literary tastes than the Commons. This can readily be accounted for-members of noble families, all of which are more or less wealthy, being uniformly well educated, from earliest youth, while many of the Lower House, sons of obscure persons, sometimes in very moderate circumstances, often have had to scram-ble for their education, and, picking it up where they can, figure in life as self-taught men.

Miss Heron's engagement at the Boston Theater closed with last week. The Boston papers regret that she did not appear in Mrs. Howe's "World's Own." The omission, says The Traceller, is not very complimentary to the Boston public, and still less to the auther of the play. Of Miss Heron's cough, in the dying scene of Camille, the correspondent of The Detroit Ad-

Miss Heron still continues to inflict Camille upon the Boston audience nightly. Camille should be a comedy. In the fifth act Armsud Duval should arrive comedy. In the fifth act Armsud Duval should arrive epportunely from America with a general assortment of codiliver oil, Bourbon whisky, and Ayer's Cherry Peutoral, and the entire denouement should be changed. That cough must be stopped. How easy would it be to bring the devoted heroine under the influence of timely and infallible specifics, through the influence of Arcand, who shall have turned pulmonary doctor for that purpose. Men and women dying by consumption are too common about Boston to make it an object for anybody to go and pay money to listen to churchyard cough, or to look upon a hectic chest, its simply frightful and disguising.